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ON THE PSELAPHID GENUS TRIMIUM.

BY EMIL BRÉNDÉL, M. D.

The classification of the species of this genus is perhaps the most difficult of all the Pselaphidæ; not only on account of their small size, but by their less salient marks of distinction. Most of the descriptions of our species, so far known, are but a continual repetition of the properties common to all of them and optical delusions in measuring the dimensions of the parts have led to errors. The common characters of this genus are as follows:

Posterior coxæ contiguous. Abdomen narrowly bordered, circularly convex, dorsal segments subequal, or the first visible dorsal somewhat longer, the fourth never longer, the second ventral (or the first visible one) longer than any one of the succeeding ones. Antennæ short, not much longer than the head, second joint larger than the first, the intermediate of equal length, ninth and tenth transverse, but never as wide as the base of the last joint, the latter being of a thick ovate form as long, or longer than half of the intermediate joints together. Head with two foveæ and a circumambient sulcus. Pronotum very convex, with an antebasal transverse sulcus. Elytra each with a sutural line and two basal foveæ prolonged backwards.

The characters for the distinction of the species known to me are as follows:

Eyes nearly in a level with the vertex..... **foveicolle.**

Eyes far down on the sides of the head.

Head narrower than the prothorax.

Pronotum impunctate.

Sulcus on the vertex interrupted in front.

Prothorax wider than long, base of dorsum with two short carinæ.

Length 1.4 mm..... **impunctatum.**

Prothorax as wide as long (seemingly longer), dorsal base not carinate.

Length 1.2 mm..... **durum** n. sp.

Sulcus of the vertex entirely circumambient.

Shoulders prominent, their width as wide as the prothorax.

Antennæ not longer than the head, last joint very large, prothorax wider than long, base of dorsum with two short carinæ. Length 1.5 mm..... **globifer.**

Antennæ longer than the head, prothorax as wide as long.

Abdominal carinæ divergent, two-thirds of the length of the segment, occiput only on the basal declivity sulcate, elytra very convex. Length 1.2 mm..... **costale** n. sp.

Abdominal carinæ not visible. Length 1.05 mm..... **gracile** n. sp.

Shoulders not prominent, narrower than the prothorax. Length 0.6 mm. **americanum.**

Pronotum and anterior part of the head conspicuously punctate.

thoracicum.

Head as wide as the prothorax.

Prothorax wider than long, shoulder width rather narrower than the pronotum, sides of the elytra very divergent. Length 0.85 mm.

laticolle n. sp.

Prothorax as wide as long, seemingly longer.

Pronotum punctate, head impunctate.....**puncticolle.**

Pronotum impunctate.

Head conspicuously punctate.....**dubium.**

Head impunctate.

Occiput not impressed, convex with a short sulcus (or carina?), pronotum with the sulcus nearly straight or at least not angulate, no lateral foveæ, first dorsal longer than the succeeding segment.....**convexulum.**

Occiput convex not perceptibly sulcate.

Pronotal sulcus deep, angulate. Length 0.9 mm.....**discolor.**

Pronotal sulcus faint, straight. Length 0.5 mm.....**simplex.**

Occiput deeply impressed, vertex sulcate in the middle.

Elytral discal impression short. Length 0.9 mm.....**parvulum.**

Elytral discal impression one-half the length of the elytron.

Length 1.1 mm.....**majus** n. sp.

T. durum n. sp.—Dark chocolate-brown throughout (making the impression of hardness and solidity), convex, polished, impunctate, pubescence sparse, short. Length 1.2 mm.

Head narrower than the prothorax, frontal ridge slightly elevated, the sulcus here interrupted; the foveæ sharply impressed, in a line through the middle between the frontal ridge and the base; occiput slightly sulcate. Antennæ longer than the head. *Prothorax* with the transverse sulcus nearly straight, the foveæ small. *Elytra* very convex, the sides arcuate from the shoulders to the tip, the disc widest nearer the middle than usual, discal lines one-half the length of the elytron, shoulders prominent. First dorsal without carinæ, thighs inflated ♂. Palpus: third joint globular, half as thick as fourth, which is little longer than wide.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May, 1891.

T. costale n. sp.—Of a warm chestnut-brown color, impunctate, pubescence on the elytra more visible, legs and antennæ paler. Length 1.2 mm.

Head narrower than the prothorax, antennæ longer than the head, frontal ridge straight, sulcus broadly parabolic, connecting the foveæ, which are far apart and situated unusually far behind and almost on the declive side of the head, occiput impressed, but not sulcate. *Prothorax* as long as wide, if not wider, basal sulcus deeply angulate in the middle, lateral foveæ larger and seen from above. *Elytra* not as convex as in *T. durum*, shoulder width as wide as the prothorax, sides very arcuate, discal line one-half the length of the elytron or longer. *Abdomen* not very convex, with two long carinæ on the base, which are divergent and two-thirds of the length of the segment; first visible dorsal longer and the second (or first visible) ventral nearly twice as long as the succeeding

one (measured at the sides). Legs strong, but not much inflated. Palpus: short, joint 3 transverse half as thick as the fourth, which is one-half longer than wide and regular.

Pennsylvania (Franklin County) kindly presented to me by Henry Ulke.

T. gracile n. sp.—Unicolorous rich chestnut-brown, impunctate, pubescence sparse. Length 1.05 mm.

Head little narrower than the prothorax, antennæ for the length of the last joint longer than the head, frontal ridge slightly arcuate, foveæ small, anterior to eye-line, nearer together, so that the connecting sulcus form a half circle, occiput not impressed and not very convex. *Prothorax* as wide as long, sulcus nearly straight, not deeper in the middle, foveæ small. *Elytra* across the shoulders as wide as the prothorax, sides slightly arcuate, divergent, basal fovea large, short. *Abdominal* segments apparently equal in length, no basal dorsal carinæ visible. Legs with the anterior and medial thighs inflated. Palpus: Third joint as thick as the club of second somewhat triangular, fourth twice as wide as third and twice as long as wide, somewhat securiform.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

T. laticolle n. sp.—Yellowish red, impunctate, pubescence minute, nearly sericeous on the elytra; legs and antennæ yellow. Length 0.85 mm.

Head as wide as the prothorax, or perhaps very little narrower, frontal margin straight, foveæ in a line through the middle of the eyes, sulcus entire, in some pieces more or less angulate near the supra-antennal swelling, occiput deeply impressed and sulcate to near the middle of the vertex. *Prothorax* wider than long, the part anterior to the sulcus nearly twice as wide as long, the part posterior to the sulcus one-third the length of the anterior part, the sulcus slightly angulate, and the lateral foveæ small. *Elytral* sides divergent, widest in the posterior third, discal impression large and short. *Abdomen* as wide as the elytra, the segments nearly equal. Palpus: Third joint depressed globular, smaller than the club of the second, last joint regular, rather pointed, slender, the surface punctured or squamose.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., sometimes in company with *T. parvulum* or *thoracicum*; the latter has, besides the known characters, on the declive sides of the elytra an impressed line divergent from the middle of the marginal line backwards to the exterior angle of the elytron.

T. majus n. sp.—Yellowish brown, polished, pubescence short, sparse, impunctate. Length 1.1 mm.

Head from the frontal margin to the base rather longer than in *T. parvulum*, otherwise exactly like it. *Prothorax* as wide as long, if not a little wider; sulcus as distant from the base as one-sixth of the pronotal length, deeply angulated in the middle, the lateral fovea, or rather the triangular depression rather large, owing to the smaller width of the basal transverse elevation between the sulcus and the base. *Elytra* as in *T. parvulum*, but the discal basal impression is larger and very much longer, extending to nearly half the elytral length and the sutural line is punctured on its outside. *Abdomen* at the base not narrower, the dorsals and ventrals equal, except the second ventral, which is longer; at the

dorsal base two minute triangular elevations ending in a more elevated point (carina), which all the *Trimum* possess, in some covered by the elytra. The last antennal joint bluntly ovate, resembling those in *T. impunctatum*. *Legs* not inflated, probably a ♀. Palpus securiform, much like *parvulum*, though smaller.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. This may be only a variety of *T. parvulum*, but its size, head, the longer elytral impressions and the punctuation near the sutural lines are unlike.

For comparison I will give here a short description of

T. parvulum Lec.—Length 0.9 mm.—Frontal margin slightly arcuate, the sulcus more hyperbolic than parabolic, occiput much impressed and sulcate to the middle of the vertex, the pronotal sulcus deep, angulate in the middle, where the angle reaches half way to the base. Elytra widest near and behind the middle. Abdominal base narrower than the width of the elytra and as wide as the tip of the same, the basal segment wider at the tip; all the segments equal in length, except the second ventral longer.

Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa.

The only unrecognizable species for me is *T. discolor*, which seems to be figuring in different collections by any sort of form, and to be differing from *T. parvulum* only by the convex occiput.

The form of the palpus is, in *dubium*, like that in *laticolle*, but smooth; in *thoracicum* is third joint smaller than the club of the second, the last as in *parvulum*, but much longer; in *convexulum* the third and the club of the second rather small, the fourth as long as the last antennal joint, slender, conical, widest in the basal fourth.

REVISION OF THE SPECIES OF ANTHRAX FROM AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO.

BY D. W. COQUILLET.

In the TRANSACTIONS of the American Entomological Society, volume xiv, pages 159 to 182 (published in October, 1887), I gave a monograph of the species belonging to the genus *Anthrax* from America North of Mexico, characterizing thirty-five of the species as new. In December, 1886, and January, 1887, the Baron Osten Sacken published descriptions of several new species of *Anthrax* from this region in "Biologia Centrali-Americana," Part Diptera,—a paper that I had not seen at the time of writing up the monograph above referred to. It thus happens that three of the species which I characterized as new had been previously described by Osten Sacken; these are: *Keenii* Coq. = *Stonyx clelia* O. S.; *plagosa* Coq. = *rex*